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NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, ELYRIA, OHIO

# BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE

OF INTEREST TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN WORKERS

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Any publication or article listed in this bulletin may be borrowed free of charge from the Bureau of Information of the National Society for Crippled Children. Bibliographies listing similar articles, or loan package libraries containing additional literature on any of the subjects discussed in these articles, will be sent to any interested person upon request.

Articles appearing in the bimonthly magazine, THE CRIPPLED CHILD, or in the monthly news letter of the Society, THE CRIPPLED CHILD BULLETIN, are not listed in this bulletin.

A list of periodicals in which articles listed in this issue originally appeared, together with their addresses and prices, is given on page 7.

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Bulletin on Current Literature

Prepared by Lillian Dowdell, Librarian

Issued monthly to affiliated state and local societies for crippled children, state agencies engaged in the treatment, education or vocational rehabilitation of cripples, and public or private institutions and agencies having Institutional Membership in the National Society for Crippled Children. Available also to other individuals and agencies who pay 50¢ a year to cover actual costs of materials and postage.

33. ABC's of 1942, The. St. Louis Society for Crippled Children, 520 North Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri. 1943. 8 pp. Mimeographed.

A local society presents its annual report in a booklet of "nursery rhymes."

34. Abel, Saul W. Handicapped Man Entire Unit. Manpower Review, Jan., 1943. Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 14-15.

A large war plant in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, has planned a complete "handicapped" unit, setting up a production line specifically arranged to utilize disabled workers. The U. S. Employment Service and the state rehabilitation service cooperated in planning the jobs, selecting and training the workers.

The disabilities and jobs of several individual workers are described; two of the workers described have physical defects which increase their efficiency at their particular jobs.

"These instances could be multiplied many times throughout the big plant where the use of handicapped persons has become firmly established as a personnel policy. ... The 'handicapped' line has completely convinced the management of the potentialities of this source of manpower."

35. Banta, K. Vernon. Broader Horizon. Manpower Review, Jan., 1943. Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 5, 24.

In this article on selective placement of the handicapped, a U. S. Employment Service Specialist in Services to the Physically Handicapped explains the importance of the job analysis, and includes a sample chart showing the physical demands and working conditions of the jobs found in a sample industry.

36. Best, Doyle. Vocational Rehabilitation and the War Effort. National Rehabilitation News, Jan., 1943. Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 8-9, 16.

Within a year after Pearl Harbor, vocational rehabilitation services were rendered to 25,000 persons, of whom approximately 15,000 were employed in war-connected industries. The total number rehabilitated increased 60 per cent over the previous year. "On September 30, 1942, the active case load exceeded 65,000 with an additional 50,000 in the reported status. Reports indicate that State departments are now inducting into service approximately 5,000 cases per month."

These and other statistics are presented by a Special Agent of the federal Vocational Rehabilitation Division. A table included in the article shows the occupation and disability of 3,349 persons placed in war industries during the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

37. Bradley, Mary. New Limbs for Old. Hygeia, Feb., 1943. Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 98-101.

An account of Britain's provisions for air raid victims who lose a limb, and who are supplied with artificial limbs and given plastic and orthopedic treatment at the expense of the government.

38. Curtis, Henry S. The War and the Handicapped. The Kiwanis Magazine, Feb., 1943. Vol. 28, No. 2, pp. 8, 9, 46, 47.

After telling of the growing labor shortage, the author proposes the greater utilization of our handicapped manpower, calling attention to Henry Ford's

successful experience with the handicapped in his industry over a long period of years. He tells a few "success stories" of handicapped persons among his acquaintances.

39. Echols, Frank H. Finding War Jobs for Alabama's 4-F Men. National Rehabilitation News, Jan., 1943. Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 4-5.

In a two-day "Manpower Salvage Clinic" held recently, the Alabama District Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation, together with the local staff of the U. S. Employment Service and the local War Training Supervisor, interviewed 96 selected men from the list of rejected draftees. Of these, 51 were already employed on farms or in other positions, 26 were scheduled by the clinic to receive vocational training, 10 placed in positions or made eligible for such positions by arrangement with employers who had previously excluded them, and eight found not feasible for training or placement.

40. Fairchild, C. G. Recruiting Physically Handicapped for the War Effort. National Rehabilitation News, Jan. 21, 1943. Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 20-22, 27.

The Fort Worth, Texas, Vocational Rehabilitation Supervisor tells of their accelerated program of locating, training, and placing the handicapped.

"As the result of having a full-time placement Agent, the record as of January 1, 1943 shows that since September 1, thirty-eight have been placed without training. In addition, fifty-three are now enrolled in various war training classes in the territory. ... During the six month period from July 1, 1942 to January 1, 1943, two hundred and one (201) cases were closed as employed. In a similar period the previous year only seventy cases (70) were closed as rehabilitated."

41. Fifteen Years of Service. Missouri Society for Crippled Children, 520 North Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri. 1943. 4 pp.

An account of the step-by-step progress made by this Society since its formation in 1927. Since the Society was in some way involved in practically every step of progress for crippled children throughout the state, this is virtually an historical outline of all work for crippled children in Missouri.

42. Fracture Treatment and Rehabilitation - Emergency Hospital Scheme. Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, England. Dec. 1942. 4 pp.

A small brochure to inform civilians of the specialized orthopaedic rehabilitation services available throughout the British Isles "for fracture accidents among manual workers in war industry" as well as for the military and air raid injured for whom the services were originally provided. If the workers' own funds and insurances do not cover the costs of these services, they are paid by the Health Department. A description of the various types of treatment centers and clinics, listing the services available at each type, is included. Employers, trade unions, and factory doctors are appealed to to maintain contact with the case and to find out if it is one which would improve best through the use of the specialized facilities.

43. Government Blazes a Trail. Manpower Review, Jan., 1943. Vol. 10, No. 1, pg. 7.

"The Federal Civil Service has met the present emergency by lowering considerably the physical requirements for many jobs so that more physically handicapped workers might be utilized, and by making surveys to see where and how the handicapped might be employed on an even wider scale ...



"Surveys were conducted by regional medical officers of the Commission who consulted with safety engineers and supervisors in Government arsenals, navy yards, and quartermaster depots, all in critical labor areas. ... The first phase of the program involved a job survey covering 60 Government establishments and private establishments with Government contracts to ascertain existing placement opportunities. Next, information on placements, furnished by the USES and from the Civil Service Commission's own records, was used to set up a disability classification ... The Commission has published a volume entitled, 'Operations Manual for the Placement of Women and the Physically Handicapped,' embodying the classifications thus established, which can be used by all training, recruiting, and placement agencies. ...

"The Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the U. S. Office of Education has been surveying Government arsenals in an attempt to select jobs for which the Civil Service Commission can be asked to certify qualified physically handicapped persons. Experiments have been made in the use of physically handicapped workers in establishments devoted to shell loading and aircraft maintenance, ordnance plants, and in quartermaster depots. The War and Navy Departments have asked their arsenals and shipyards to hire handicapped persons wherever possible. The Army also is anticipating their employment in the maintenance of cargo plane stations and estimates that as many as 50,000 handicapped persons may ultimately be so employed."

44. Harding, T. Swann. Our Children Will All be Fed. Medical Record, Feb., 1943. Vol. 156, No. 2, pp. 72-84.

A discussion of the prevalence of malnutrition in this country, with an explanation of how the surplus marketing plan with its school lunch programs and similar plans contributes to a better national nutrition.

45. Hart, F. E., Jr. The Brass Tacks of Guidance. National Rehabilitation News, Jan., 1943. Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 11-13, 23-27.
46. He Wants To Be a Soldier. Missouri Society for Crippled Children, 520 North Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri. Fiscal year 1941-42.

This little folder presents, in military terms, an abbreviated report of the activities of the Missouri Society for Crippled Children in 1941-42.

47. Hippolitus, Vincent P. Clinics for Handicapped. Manpower Review, Jan., 1943. Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 12-13.

One of the several recent articles telling about the rehabilitation clinics operated by the Connecticut Rehabilitation service with the cooperation of the U. S. Employment Service and other agencies.

48. Hollenbeck, O. D. The Road Back. Manpower Review, Jan., 1943. Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 10-11, 23.

The history of rehabilitation of disabled veterans, and the present status of this program as it affects World War II veterans, are the main subjects of this article by the Chief of the Veterans' Employment Service of the U. S. Employment Service.

49. Howenstine, E. Jay. "So Grows the Tree." National Rehabilitation News, Jan., 1943. Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 6-8, 27.

Mr. Howenstine discusses the needs of crippled children, and the adequacy

and sources of the services which meet these needs. These services are discussed from the standpoint of making crippled children "good material for a program of training and eventual employment."

Mr. Howenstine also explains the relationship between public services and the services of the National and state societies for crippled children.

50. Johnson, Eileen. Annotated Bibliography on Correction of Speech Defects, 1940-41 The Journal of Speech Disorders, Dec., 1942. Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 337-341.
51. Jungeblut, Claus W., M. D. and Dalldorf, Gilbert, M. D. Epidemiological and Experimental Observations on the Possible Significance of Rodents in a Suburban Epidemic of Poliomyelitis. American Journal of Public Health, Feb., 1943, Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 169-172.
52. Karlsteen, Frances L. The Physically Handicapped, an Asset to Manpower. Illinois Journal of Commerce, Feb., 1943. Vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 11, 21-22, 24.

The Director of a special employment project of the Illinois Association for the Crippled has prepared this article for employers.

"Many years ago the Soviet Union and Germany learned the importance of utilizing all available manpower at a minimum of waste. ... One of the manpower assets of which they early took advantage was the physically handicapped person--an asset which in this country was, until a few months ago, generally looked upon as a liability. ...

"The placement of the handicapped worker which is based solely on the extent or type of his limitation will never be successful, except by chance. The positive attitude of considering first the abilities and qualifications he has to offer and only second the possible impact of his physical condition on the work situation will net the best results as it does in any kind of placement--'It is not what is gone, but what is left that counts.' ...

"With the job-kettle boiling over and a diminishing supply of fuel in the form of available manpower many companies are liberalizing their personnel requirements. The usual obstacles, such as Workmen's Compensation Liability, group insurance, pre-employment medical examinations and the many personal blockings, such as that of not being able to stand 'working around cripples' seem to be thrown overboard for the duration. The important question is 'Can he do the job.' If the answer is 'Yes' many employers are more than willing to overlook mere physical defects. To put it frankly the most employable applicant today is a 'sure 4F' who can meet the physical demands of any given job-opening. ...

"The physically handicapped person always knew he had been exploited, and now that many new fields have been opened to him he is not content to accept only those jobs which were formerly open, because the nature of the work and the compensation involved made them less desirable to the able-bodied worker. Perhaps some of their objections are valid."

53. Kratz, John A. Allied for Service. Manpower Review, Jan., 1943. Vol. 10, No.1, pp. 20-21.

The Director of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation service points out the relationship between vocational rehabilitation and employment services, and ways in which they can assist each other. He suggests, for one thing, that employment services refer a larger number of registrants for rehabilitation service.

54. Lawrence Sings, Crippled Soprano Makes Her Opera Comeback. Life magazine, Feb. 8, 1943. Vol. 14, No. 6, pp. 43-44.

A pictorial news account of Marjorie Lawrence's first appearance in opera since she contracted poliomyelitis in 1941. Unable to stand or walk, she appeared as Venus in "Tannhauser" a part which permitted her to recline on a divan throughout her performance.

55. Laycock, Samuel R. Problems in the Adolescence of Exceptional Children. II. Physical Growth and Development. Journal of Exceptional Children, Feb., 1943. Vol. 9, No. 5, pp. 130-134, 152, 153.

Discusses common problems of all children, and special problems of exceptional children, in adjusting to the changes in height and weight, to the varying ages of reaching puberty, to uneven growth rates in the body, and to the physical and physiological aspects of sex development during adolescence.

56. Manpower Shortage Relieved by Use of Afflicted Workers. Supplement to NAM Industrial Relations Bulletin, No. 45, Dec. 1942. 4pp. National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West 49th St., New York City. (Single issues available upon application to publisher or to Bureau of Information, National Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio.)

The National Association of Manufacturers reports findings from its survey of 45 representative plants to discover to what extent they were hiring the handicapped. Of these, 35 were "doing something in the field of rehabilitation with good results", and two others were considering such programs. Five companies advise likely applicants how to correct physical defects so that they can become eligible. About half of the companies employ physically handicapped persons; one plant has a training school for them.

Many examples of positions filled by handicapped workers in the industries surveyed are cited, and "a few suggested jobs for afflicted persons" are listed according to the type of handicapped person for whom they are suggested.

57. Miller, Captain Watson. Ability is Where You Find It. Manpower Review, Jan., 1943. Vol. 10, No. 1, inside front cover.

This editorial is a prologue to the articles on employment of the physically handicapped which compose this issue. It charges the U. S. Employment Service with the responsibility of "selling" employers on the advantages and necessity of employing the handicapped.

58. Needed: A Revision of Attitude. Manpower Review, Jan., 1943. Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 8, 15.

This article answers the main objections to the employment of the handicapped, referring to experiences of employers who have found them non-existent or insufficient reasons for discrimination against the handicapped.

59. Neuschutz, Louise M. White Collar Jobs. Hygeia, Feb., 1943. Vol. 21, No. 2.

Looking forward to the day when there will be many disabled veterans to guide into suitable occupations, the author suggests a number of unique self-made jobs which handicapped people have found profitable and interesting.

60. Noll, Miriam. Farm Accident and Insurance Problems of Young Workers. The Child, Feb., 1943. Vol. 7, No. 8, pp. 117-119.



"...statistics for 1941 show that no industry exceeded agriculture in the number of deaths (4,500) due to work accidents. ...Because of war conditions and the consequent employment of inexperienced farm workers, many observers expect injuries in agricultures to increase both in frequency and in severity....

"The new groups of young workers who will be asked to help in farm work are inexperienced and are not acquainted with farm-accident hazards. Therefore it is necessary that the communities recruiting them for farm labor provide them with all possible protection for their safety. This protection calls for careful selection of workers and physical examination if possible, so that no young worker is placed on work that is too heavy or fatiguing. It calls for proper placement, so that immature workers are not given dangerous tasks. It should usually embrace pre-employment training by competent instructors, in which safe practices are demonstrated and emphasized, and in which the young worker is shown his responsibility for conserving manpower - and crops--by avoiding horseplay and accidents which might injure him or his coworkers, or damage the crops or equipment on which he is working. It will be promoted by careful supervision on the job by farm foremen or especially trained supervisors or group leaders who understand safe practices and will see that each young worker performs his task in a safe manner.

"It calls for the provision of first-aid equipment at the work place and in camps where emergency farm workers may be housed, as well as for the training of work and camp supervisors and, if possible, the workers themselves in first-aid courses. It requires provision of safe means of transportation and a properly qualified driver for the vehicle, avoidance of overcrowding, and safe behavior of the young workers who are being transported. Above all, it relies on the kind and sympathetic understanding of farm employers that these inexperienced young people from cities and towns are not hardened to farm work or farm life; that they have to be shown exactly what to do and how to do it; that they are much more likely to incur accidents and injury to health than boys and girls who are inured to farm life; and that careful instruction, good supervision, and good working conditions will reduce time lost on account of fatigue or injury as well as minimize the labor turn-over which was a problem in some of last year's emergency farm-work projects."

61. Odds Against Handicapped Drop. Manpower Review, Jan., 1943. Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 16-18.

State and local offices of the U. S. Employment Service contribute summaries and incidents from their experience in placing handicapped workers.

62. Radio Script on Rheumatic Fever. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Ave., New York City. Feb. 1943. 8 pp. Mimeographed.

This radio script was planned so that it can be adapted to any community. Participants suggested are a local doctor and the president of the local Parent Teacher Association. The doctor tells the symptoms and gives instructions on the principles of care in the home. He explains the danger of an increase in cases of rheumatic fever because of wartime conditions.

63. Report of Camp Daddy Allen, 1942 Camp Season, June 27-Aug. 22. Pennsylvania Society for Crippled Children, 271 Boas Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 1943. 16 pp. Mimeographed.

Ninety-five crippled children spent eight weeks last summer at this special camp located in the Hickory Run Recreational Demonstration area of the

National Park Service. This report on the accomplishments and administration of the camp combines statistics and narratives of the summer's experience with plans and recommendations for the future.

Staff training, daily program and activities, food, general health, physical therapy, and children's letters of appreciation are given special attention in the report. A list of records which have been kept during the camp season, and which are available from the Society, is included.

64. Stader Splint - Veterinarian's Device is Adapted to Human Beings. Life, Feb. 22, 1943. Vol. 14, No. 8, pp. 44-46.

A pictorial demonstration of the new external fracture splint now being used in naval hospitals.

65. Stafford, Jane. War on Polio. Science News Letter, Jan. 30, 1943. Vol. 43, No. 5, pp. 70-71.
66. Unused Reserve of Manpower, An. Manpower Review, Jan., 1943. Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 3-4.

Statistics on adults in each of the physically handicapped groups, and on the number available for employment, as found by the National Health Survey, are quoted in this article. A table on the number and employment possibilities of each of the classifications of the handicapped, indicates that of the 1,849,000 persons in the United States between 15 and 64 who have an orthopedic impairment, 1,375,100 are men. Of these 768,400 need selective placement only, 414,300 need rehabilitation before employment in industry, and 192,400 need extensive rehabilitation and sheltered employment. These statistics include those persons already employed, but exclude persons who are essentially invalids and persons in institutions.

"Although new employment opportunities for physically handicapped and normal workers alike have intended to decrease general unemployment, the following factors tend to increase the available reserve of physically impaired workers:

1. In the curtailment of civilian production and conversion to war production, many physically handicapped workers who have been well adjusted in jobs are laid off. Because they cannot readjust as easily as normal workers to new jobs, they remain unemployed for a greater length of time.

2. Increased employment opportunities induce physically impaired persons who are not ordinarily in the labor market to enter it."

#### Periodicals

- American Journal of Public Health, 1790 Broadway, New York. Monthly. \$5 yr.; 50¢ copy.
- The Child, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Monthly. 50¢ yr.; 5¢ copy.
- Hygeia, American Medical Assn., 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. Monthly. \$2.50 yr.; 25¢ copy.
- Illinois Journal of Commerce, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago. Monthly. \$2 yr.; 25¢ copy.
- Journal of Exceptional Children, Saranac, Mich. Monthly, Oct. to May. \$2 yr.; 30¢ copy.
- The Journal of Speech Disorders, 620 Beneficial Life Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. Quarterly. \$3 yr.; \$1 copy.
- The Kiwanis Magazine, 520 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago. Monthly. \$1.50 yr.; 15¢ copy.
- Life, 330 East 22nd St., Chicago. Weekly. \$4.50 yr.; 10¢ copy.
- Manpower Review, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Monthly. \$1 yr.; 10¢ copy.
- Medical Record, 210 Orchard St., East Rutherford, N. J. Monthly. \$4 yr.; 40¢ copy.
- National Rehabilitation News, P.O. Box 1685, Roanoke, Va. Quarterly. \$1 yr.; 25¢ copy.
- Science News Letter, 1719 N St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Weekly. \$5 yr.; 15¢ copy.